

Seconde B

Corrigé du contrôle n°4 (Fait le 07/11/24) ①

Sujet A:

Exercice ①:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (\underline{3x+1})^2 + (\underline{6x-7})(\underline{3x+1}) \\ &= (3x+1)(3x+1 + 6x-7) \\ &= (3x+1)(9x-6) \end{aligned}$$

[Remarque: On pouvait continuer la factorisation
car $9x-6 = 3(3x-2)$
D'où: A = 3(3x-2)(3x+1)]

$$\begin{aligned} B &= (8x-1)^2 - 4^2 \\ &= (\underbrace{8x-1}_a + \underbrace{4}_b)(\underbrace{8x-1}_a - \underbrace{4}_b) \\ &= (8x+3)(8x-5) \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{on utilise l'identité remarquable} \\ a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b) \end{array} \right\}$$

Exercice ②:

$$\begin{aligned} 1) 64x^2 - 9 &= (\underline{8x})^2 - 3^2 \\ &= (\underline{8x+3})(\underline{8x-3}) \end{aligned}$$

$$2) 64x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$(8x+3)(8x-3) = 0$$

Un produit est nul si l'un au moins des ses facteurs est nul.

$$8x+3 = 0 \text{ ou } 8x-3 = 0$$

$$8x+3 = 0-3 \text{ ou } 8x-3+x = 0+3$$

$$\frac{8x}{8} = -\frac{3}{8} \text{ ou } \frac{8x}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{8} \text{ ou } x = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Donc:} \\ S = \left\{ -\frac{3}{8}; \frac{3}{8} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

(2)

Exercise(3):

$$\begin{aligned}
 C &= (2x-3)^2 - (x-1)(2+x) \\
 &= (2x)^2 - 2 \times 2x \times 3 + 3^2 - (2x + x^2 - 2 - x) \\
 &= 4x^2 - 12x + 9 - (x^2 + x - 2) \\
 &= \underline{4x^2} - \underline{12x+9} - \underline{x^2} - \underline{x+2} \\
 &= \underline{3x^2 - 13x + 11}
 \end{aligned}$$

Exercise(4):

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= (5\sqrt{3} + 2\sqrt{7})^2 \\
 &= (5\sqrt{3})^2 + 2 \times 5\sqrt{3} \times 2\sqrt{7} + (2\sqrt{7})^2 \\
 &= 25 \times 3 + 20\sqrt{21} + 4 \times 7 \\
 &= 75 + 28 + 20\sqrt{21} \\
 \text{Donc } D &= \underline{103 + 20\sqrt{21}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sujet(B):Exercise(1):

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (2x-3)^2 + (x+6)(2x-3) \\
 &= (2x-3)(2x-3 + x+6) \\
 &= \underline{(2x-3)(3x+3)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Remarque: On pouvait continuer la factorisation

$$\text{car } 3x+3 = 3(x+1)$$

$$\text{D'où: } \underline{A = 3(x+1)(2x-3)}$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 B &= 81 - (5x+3)^2 \\
 &= 9^2 - (5x+3)^2 \\
 &= (9 + 5x+3)(9 - (5x+3)) \\
 &= \underline{(5x+12)(-5x+6)}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{car: } a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b) \\ \hline \end{array} \right\}$$

Exercice ②:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad 16x^2 - 36 &= (4x)^2 - 6^2 \\
 &= \underline{(4x+6)(4x-6)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2) \quad 16x^2 - 36 &= 0 \\
 \text{d'au: } (4x+6)(4x-6) &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Un produit est nul si l'un au moins de ses facteurs est nul

$$4x+6=0 \text{ ou } 4x-6=0$$

$$4x+6-6=0-6 \text{ ou } 4x-6+6=0+6$$

$$\frac{4x}{4} = -\frac{6}{4} \quad \text{ou} \quad \frac{4x}{4} = \frac{6}{4}$$

$$x = -\frac{3 \times 2}{2 \times 2} = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \text{ou} \quad x = \frac{3 \times 2}{2 \times 2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Danc:} \\ S = \left\{ -\frac{3}{2}; \frac{3}{2} \right\} \end{array} \right\}$$

Exercice ③:

$$C = (3x-1)^2 - (x+1)(2-x)$$

$$= (3x)^2 - 2 \times 3x \times 1 + 1^2 - (2x - x^2 + 2 - x)$$

$$= 9x^2 - 6x + 1 - (-x^2 + x + 2)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{9x^2}} - \underline{\underline{6x}} + \underline{\underline{1}} + \underline{\underline{x^2}} - \underline{\underline{x}} - \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{10x^2}} - \underline{\underline{7x}} - \underline{\underline{1}}$$

Exercice ④:

$$D = (2\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{7})^2$$

$$= (2\sqrt{5})^2 + 2 \times 2\sqrt{5} \times 3\sqrt{7} + (3\sqrt{7})^2$$

$$= 4 \times 5 + 12\sqrt{35} + 9 \times 7$$

$$= 20 + 63 + 12\sqrt{35}$$

$$\text{Donc } D = \underline{\underline{83 + 12\sqrt{35}}}$$